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17	Partners Affiliates Medical Group.	
18	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
19	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
20	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
21	EMANATE HEALTH, a California non-profit public benefit corporation;	Case No. 2:23-cv-09872
22	EMANATE HEALTH IPA, a California professional corporation:	DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF
23	EMANATE HEALTH MEDICAL GROUP, a California professional	MOTION AND MOTION TO
24	corporation; EMANATE HEALTH FOOTHILL PRESBYTERIAN	COMPEL ARBITRATION OR, IN THE ALTERNTATIVE, TO
25	HOSPITAL, a California non-profit public benefit corporation;	DISMISS PURSUANT TO F.R.C.P.
26	EMANATE HEALTH MEDICAL CENTER d/b/a EMANATE	<b>RULES 8, 9(B), AND 12(B)(6)</b>
27	HEALTH QUEEN OF THE VALLEY HOSPITAL and d/b/a	[Proposed Order, Memorandum of
28	EMANATE HEALTH	Points and Authorities, Declaration of

INTERCOMMUNITY HOSPITAL, 1 Michael M. Maddigan, and Request for a California non-profit public benefit Judicial Notice Filed Concurrently] 2 corporation; 3 Complaint Filed: November 20, 2023 Plaintiffs, 4 Hearing Date: April 15, 2024 v. 5 Time: 9:00 a.m. OPTUM HEALTH, a California Courtroom: 7C 6 corporation; OPTUM HEALTH 7 PLAN OF CALIFORNIA, a Honorable Mark C. Scarsi Delaware corporation; 8 OPTUMCARE HOLDINGS, LLC, a 9 California limited liability company; OPTUMCARE MANAGEMENT, 10 LLC, a California limited liability 11 company; HEALTHCARE PARTNERS AFFILIATES 12 MEDICAL GROUP, a general 13 partnership, 14 Defendants. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS

## TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on April 15, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard by the Court, in Courtroom 7C, before the Honorable Mark C. Scarsi of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Defendants Optum Health, Optum Health Plan of California, OptumCare Holdings, LLC, OptumCare Management, LLC, and Healthcare Partners Affiliates Medical Group (collectively, "Defendants") will and hereby do move the Court for an order compelling arbitration of all claims asserted against Defendants and dismissing this action, pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act ("FAA"), 9 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.* and Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, because Plaintiffs' claims in this action are subject to resolution through final and binding arbitration as required by the arbitration provisions in the contracts between and among the parties. Furthermore, to the extent Plaintiffs Emanate Health and Emanate Health IPA are not formally signatories to the parties' contracts, they are bound by the arbitration agreements in this case pursuant to California agency doctrine and/or equitable estoppel principles.

In the alternative, Defendants will and hereby do move the Court for an order dismissing any claims for relief asserted in the Complaint that the Court determines to be non-arbitrable, pursuant to Rules 8, 9(b), and 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, because Plaintiffs fail to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, for the following five primary reasons:

*First,* the Complaint fails to allege an attempted monopolization claim (Count I) against Defendants. The Complaint does not plead anticompetitive conduct, and also fails to plead a dangerous probability that Defendants will achieve monopoly power in the putative "PCP Market."

Second, the Complaint fails to allege conduct that is "unfair" under California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, et seq., (Count II) because the Complaint does not state a plausible antitrust claim or any other facts showing conduct that: (1) threatens an incipient violation of antitrust law; (2) violates the policy or spirit of the antitrust laws because its effects are comparable to or the same as a violation of the law; or (3) otherwise significantly threatens or harms competition. Cel-Tech Comme'ns, Inc. v. L.A. Cellular Tel. Co., 20 Cal. 4th 163, 187 (1999). Furthermore, Plaintiffs lack standing to challenge alleged contractual terms between Optum and the third-party physicians and medical staff whom Optum contracts with or otherwise employs.

**Third**, the Complaint fails to demonstrate that Defendants acted "unlawfully" under the UCL because Plaintiffs did not plausibly allege a violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2. The allegations in Count III regarding Federal and California "continuity of care" regulations should likewise be dismissed because courts regularly abstain from deciding UCL claims where such claims involve determining complex economic policy best handled by the legislature or an administrative agency. The remaining allegations regarding California Business & Professions Code §16600 in Count III should also be dismissed because (i) Plaintiffs lack standing to challenge alleged contractual terms between Optum and the third-parties with whom Optum contracts with or otherwise employs; and (ii) the Complaint otherwise fails to plead facts alleging a violation of California Business & Professions Code §16600. The alleged non-solicitation clauses in the hospital services agreements and the physician agreement are not presumptively "unlawful, void and unenforceable" as a matter of law because the agreements are commercial contracts between businesses—not between a business and an employee—and are therefore analyzed under the "rule of reason." The Complaint never alleges any facts showing that these alleged non-solicitation clauses harm

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competition in any market, or even acknowledges that pleading or proving such facts would be necessary.

Fourth, Emanate Health Medical Group's ("EHMG") tortious interference claim (Count IV) fails because EHMG failed to (i) identify any specific economic relationships allegedly being interfered with; and (ii) plausibly allege that Defendants' putative actions were wrongful by some measure independent of the supposed interference itself.

*Fifth,* Plaintiffs' request for declaratory relief fails because (i) Plaintiffs lack standing to enforce or seek a declaration of rights regarding contracts between Defendants and its employees; and (ii) the alleged non-solicitation clauses in the parties' agreements are not presumptively unlawful.

In the alternative, if the Court determines that there is any claim that is non-arbitrable and also not subject to dismissal, then Defendants will and hereby do move the Court for an Order staying that claim and this case, pursuant to 9 U.S.C. § 3, pending the outcome of the arbitration of claims that are found arbitrable.

The motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion to Compel Arbitration or, in the Alternative, to Dismiss Pursuant to Rules 8, 9(b), and 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the concurrently filed (i) Memorandum of Points and Authorities, (ii) Declaration of Michael M. Maddigan, and (iii) Request for Judicial Notice, all pleadings and papers filed in this action, any oral argument of counsel, and any other matters that may come before the Court.

The motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to Local Rule 7-3, which took place by Zoom on January 29, 2024 and February 1, 2024. Despite their good faith efforts, the Parties were unable to resolve the issues raised ///

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